The
REPORTER
For Conscience' Sake

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ALIEN PACIFIST DENIED CITIZENSHIP; SCATHING OPINION ACCOMPANIES DENIAL

Arthur Jost, West Coast Regional Director of the Mennonite Central Committee and currently a Canadian citizen, was denied American citizenship by Judge Arthur G. Shepard in Fresno, California, January 5. Jost is a conscientious objector having served four years in Civilian Public Service, and applied for citizenship under the Internal Security Act of 1950 which permits an alien to become a citizen without promising to bear arms or perform noncombatant service if he can show that he is opposed to such service "by reason of religious training and belief."

Judge Shephard obviously protested the very idea of admitting conscientious objectors rather than trying to establish Jost's insincerity, a ground on which a CO applicant might be legally disqualified. Judge Shepard's denial was accompanied by the following scathing opinion, parts of which are obviously distorted:

"This is a man who stated from the witness stand that he would not defend his infant child from the murderous attack of a ruffian, but would in such a case 'call authorities'.

"This is a man who would give his women folks to rape by an invader or a ruffian without lifting a finger in their defense.

"This is a man who will never know the dreary hopelessness of slogging untold miles in heavy mud through the black of night to meet rendezvous with death for the sake of his country's liberty.

"This is a man who will never know the wild wrench of a storm tossed ship or the heart jumping detonation of a depth bomb in order that his family and his brothers' families may sit by a peaceful fireside.

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CO Regulations Signed By President; Weeks May Elapse Before Work Operations Begin

(Text of Regulations on Inside Pages)

The long-awaited Selective Service regulations governing the two-year period of service by conscientious objectors were finally made official. This came about when the President signed an Executive Order, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1952, which prescribed "a portion of the Selective Service regulations" pertaining to CO's. Because of the words in the law "subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe" these regulations have the force of law. They were printed in the Federal Register as are all Executive Orders.

THERE'S NO HURRY!

Many I-O registrants may tend to become anxious about their status, now that the regulations by which they may be ordered into civilian work have been signed by the President. Such anxiety is unnecessary and unwarranted. We advise against any hasty action by I-O registrants, such as giving up a job or quitting school, in anitcipation of work orders. Unless a registrant decides to volunteer for civilian service, he should simply go about his vocation or school work as usual, until he hears from his draft board. This may be several or many months.

If a I-O registrant decides to volunteer for civilian work, he should wait at least a few weeks before making any moves until he receives detailed advice from some agency such as the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, some church service agency, or from some other CO counselling agency. Meantime, he too should go about his vocation or school work as usual. Details of the volunteering process, such as drafting of forms and other directives, have not yet been completed. Even after these details are worked out, the volunteering process may take weeks or months. We suggest you secure full information before making any approaches to the local boards.

Direct any inquiries or requests for further information to NSBRO, 1105 K Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. We are keeping in touch with daily developments.

Weeks Before Program Begins

Even though the regulations have been formally issued, it may be weeks, or even months, before the program gets under way. Much planning work still needs to be done by National Headquarters. Four or five forms, according to reports, must be drafted, printed and distributed by National Selective Service to state and local officials. The regulations themselves must be printed and interpreted to local boards. Detailed directives and instructions must be sent to state and local units of the System. Furthermore, arrangements for procurement of job openings must be made by the National and State Directors. This can hardly be done in less than one month; it may take several months. Even after the program begins to operate, it will probably take on momentum very slowly. It is estimated that one year will elapse before it gets into full swing. During the second year of operation it will probably reach its optimum in terms of numbers of men ordered into work. During the third year, if the total draft operates at the current rate, it will probably "shake down" to a constant

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ALIEN PACIFIST DENIED CITIZENSHIP

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"This man states that his forebearers fled from Russia to escape the persecution of the Bolsheviks on account of their religion. . . . But he seeks to hide behind the bodies of other young Americans in order that he might have religious freedom without an effort on his part.

"If this man really believes his professed doctrine of nonresistance, the court is unable to understand why he does not willingly return to the Russia from which he came, (Editor's Note: Jost himself did not come from Russia), to there endure, in the weak, spineless, amoebic passivity he espouses and claims for his creed. . . .

"Why should he desire citizenship in a country whose constitution clearly shows her policy to be to protect her citizens and homes by force of arms, if need be?"

Jost's case was mistakenly believed to be the first conscientious objector case under the 1950 Internal Security Act. The number of conscientious objectors actually having obtained American citizenship under this Act is extremely small. Most of the proceedings have been long and involved. One applicant after spending approximately two years in attempting to establish his sincerity as a conscientious objector makes the following statement: "When I asked some of the religious people if they apply for citizenship, they usually say, 'well we don't need it.' Now I know better why."

Jost's case will very likely be appealed.

CO Regulations Signed By President

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program to be maintained over a period of years. In other words, the backlog of CO's who were deferred during the last several years will have been given work orders by the end of the second or third years of operation. In terms of a graph, the line representing CO "orders" will slope upward during the first year, will be level the second year, and will slope downward the third year.

Definition of Work

The work to be done by conscientious objectors shall be "civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest." This civilian work shall be limited to employment by the government — federal, state or local—or by a nonprofit organization engaged in charitable, health, welfare, educational, or scientific activities. The service shall not include work for cooperatives, according to a Selective Service interpretation. Private employment for profit-making organizations or businesses shall be excluded.

CO's May Volunteer

Any conscientious objector within the age range of the draft may volunteer his services at any time. If not classified at the time of volunteering he shall be classified at once by the local board. If found acceptable he shall be assigned to service as soon as a job is available.

Determination of Type of Work

A conscientious objector will be given opportunity to submit to the local board three types of work in which he is interested. If none of these is acceptable to the board, it in turn will submit to the CO three types of work. If none of these is acceptable to the CO registrant, the State Director or his representative will meet with the registrant and the local board to try to find agreement on a job. If this method still does not succeed, the matter shall be brought to the attention of the National Selective Service Director before a work order is issued by the local board.

Work at Home in Exceptional Cases

A CO registrant is to be sent away from his home community except that, in special cases, the local board may order the CO to work in his home community when to do so would be in the national interest.

Travel Provided

Meals, lodging, and travel will be provided to the registrant from his home to the place of employment, or the place of delivery to a private agency; they will also be provided when transfers are necessary, and when the man returns home after two years of service.

Transfer in Some Cases

When employment for a CO ceases, due to circumstances beyond his control, he shall be transferred elsewhere to the same type of work. This will not be regarded as a break in the continuity of his service.

Release For Physical, Mental, Dependency Reasons

The National Director may release a registrant for physical or mental incapacity or for undue hardship to a dependent.

National Director Determines Prosecutions

If a registrant fails to obey the work order of a local board, or if he fails o perform satisfactorily his duties after being on the job, the National Director in Washington will determine if he is to be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution. This will be done after a study of the file by the National office.

State Directors Administer Bulk of Program

When a man receives a work order from the local board he will be placed in Class I-W. The State Director of the State in which he is working will hold his file and supervise his work. If a CO is assigned to work outside the United States or its territories, the file will be held by the National Headquarters which will supervise the work. Most objectors will work in this country.

When Work Completed

After a CO registrant completes his service his file shall be returned to the local board where it shall be marked 1-W-R (released) until such time when he attains an age greater than the age of liability.

APPEAL BOARDS INCREASED FROM 54 TO 93 PURSUANT TO NEW LAW

Before the passage of the new UMTS law last June, there were 54 "state" appeal boards — one for each state and territory. There will now be 93. Two of the additional appeal boards are for Guam and the Canal Zone. The rest will be established so as to provide one appeal board for each Federal Judicial District.

"The Federal Judicial Districts are so established that they do not cut across State boundaries. Thus, no appeal board will be handling appeals for registrants of other States, except in those cases where the registrant or his employer requests an

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Text of Executive Order Prescribing Selective Service Regulations Covering Services Conscientious Objectors

On February 20, 1952, President Truman signed the Executive Order which prescribes the services of conscientious objectors under the Selective Service System. This order represents the summarization of points of view of a score or more of governmental agencies and one-hundred fifty or more officials. Following is the text of the order as it appeared in the White House release:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, I hereby prescribe the following portion of the regulations governing the administration of Title I of said Act, as amended, which shall constitute a portion of Part 1660 of Chapter XVI of Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and a portion of the Selective Service Regulations:

PART 1660—CIVILIAN WORK IN LIEU OF INDUCTION

Sec.

1660.1 Definition of appropriate civilian work.
1660.10 Volunteering for civilian work.
1660.20 Determination of type of civilian work to be performed and order by the local board to perform such work.
1660.21 General provisions relating to orders by the local board to perform civilian work and performance of civilian work.
1660.30 Failure or neglect to obey order to perform civilian work.
1660.31 Administration of registrants while performing civilian work.

1660.1 *Definition of appropriate civilian work.* (a) The types of employment which may be considered under the provisions of section 6(j) of title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to be civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, and appropriate to be performed in lieu of induction into the armed forces by registrants who have been classified in Class I-O shall be limited to the following:

(1) Employment by the United States Government, or by a State, Territory, or possession of the United States or by a political subdivision thereof, or by the District of Columbia.

(2) Employment by a nonprofit organization, association, or corporation which is primarily engaged either in a charitable activity conducted for the benefit of the general public or in carrying out a program for the improvement of the public health or welfare, including educational and scientific activities in support thereof, when such activity or program is not principally for the benefit of the members of such organization, association, or corporation, or for increasing the membership thereof.

(b) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this section, work in private employment shall not be considered to be appropriate civilian work to be performed in lieu of induction into the armed forces by registrants who have been classified in Class I-O.

1660.10 *Volunteering for civilian work.* Any registrant who is between the ages of 18 and 26 and who has been classified in Class I-O, or who claims eligibility for classification in Class I-O, may volunteer at his local board for civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest in lieu of induction. The local board shall promptly classify any such volunteer who claims eligibility for Class I-O. Each such volunteer who is in Class I-O and who has been found acceptable for service after his armed forces physical examination shall be processed in the same manner as a volunteer for induction except that, in lieu of induction, he shall be ordered by the local board to perform civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as defined in section 1660.1.

1660.20 *Determination of type of civilian work to be performed and order by the local board to perform such work.* (a) When a registrant in Class I-O is found acceptable for service after his armed forces physical examination or when such a registrant has failed to report for or to submit to armed forces physical examination, he shall, within ten days after notice of acceptability is mailed to him by the local board or within ten days after he has failed to report for or submit to armed forces physical examination, submit to the local board three types of civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as defined in section 1660.1, which he is qualified to do and which he offers to perform in lieu of induction into the armed forces. If the local board deems any one of these types of work to be appropriate, it will order the registrant to perform such work, but such order shall not be issued prior to the time that the registrant would have been ordered to report for induction if he had not been classified in Class I-O, unless he has volunteered for such work.

(b) If the registrant fails to submit to the local board types of work which he offers to perform, or if the local board finds that none of the types of work submitted by the registrant is appropriate, the local board shall submit to the registrant by letter three types of civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as defined in section 1660.1 which it deems appropriate for the registrant to perform in lieu of induction. The registrant, within ten days after such letter is mailed to him by the local board, shall file with the board a statement that he either offers to perform one of the types of work submitted by the board, or that he does not offer to perform any of such types of work. If the registrant offers to perform any one of the three types of work, he shall be ordered by the local board to perform such work in lieu of induction, but such order shall not be issued prior to the time that the registrant would have been ordered to report for induction if he had not been classified in Class I-O, unless he has volunteered for such work.

(c) If the local board and the registrant are unable to agree upon a type of civilian work which should be performed by the registrant in lieu of induction, the State Director of Selective Service for the State in which the local board is located, or the representative of such State Director, appointed by him for the purpose, shall meet with the local board and the registrant and offer his assistance in reaching an agreement. The local board shall mail to the registrant a notice of the time and place of this meeting at least 10 days before the date of the meeting. If agreement is reached at this meeting, the registrant shall be ordered by the local board to perform work in lieu of induction in accordance with such agreement, but such order shall not be issued prior to

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Text of Executive Order Prescribing Regulations

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the time that the registrant would have been ordered to report for induction if he had not been classified in Class I-O, unless he has volunteered for such work.

(d) If, after the meeting referred to in paragraph (c) of this section, the local board and the registrant are still unable to agree upon a type of civilian work which should be performed by the registrant in lieu of induction, the local board, with the approval of the Director of Selective Service, shall order the registrant to report for civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as defined in section 1660.1 which it deems appropriate, but such order shall not be issued prior to the time that the registrant would have been ordered to report for induction if he had not been classified in Class I-O, unless he has volunteered for such work.

1660.21 *General provisions relating to orders by the local board to perform civilian work and performance of civilian work.* (a) No registrant shall be ordered by the local board to perform civilian work in lieu of induction in the community in which he resides unless in a particular case the local board deems the performance by the registrant of such work in the registrant's home community to be desirable in the national interest.

(b) Whenever necessary, travel tickets or transportation requests and meal and lodging requests shall be issued to the registrant in the manner prescribed by the Director of Selective Service for the travel of the registrant from the office of the local board to the place of performance of the work to which he is ordered, for his return travel from such place to the office of the local board upon his satisfactorily completing his period of work, and for his travel from one place of employment to another when his employment is transferred under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Whenever at any time before the registrant has performed for a period of twenty-four consecutive months the work to which he has been ordered by the local board such work ceases to be available for performance by the registrant for any reason not due to the fault of the registrant such as, but not limited to, the cessation of the work or the termination of his employment by his employer, the registrant shall be ordered to perform the same type of work with another employer. If the registrant complies with this order, such transfer of employment shall not constitute a break in his required period of twenty-four consecutive months of performance of work.

(d) The Director of Selective Service is authorized to release, or to provide for the release of, any registrant from civilian work in lieu of induction at any time before the registrant has performed such work for a period of twenty-four consecutive months, whenever the Director of Selective Service deems such release to be necessary by reason of the physical or mental incapacity of the registrant or by reason of undue hardship to a person dependent upon the registrant.

1660.30 *Failure or neglect to obey order to perform civilian work.* Any registrant who knowingly fails or neglects to obey an order from his local board to perform civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest in lieu of induction shall be deemed to have knowingly failed or neglected to perform a duty required of him under title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. When any registrant fails or neglects to obey any such order, his Cover Sheet (SSS Form No. 101) and contents shall be forwarded to the Director of Selective Service for a determination as to whether or not the registrant shall be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

1660.31 *Administration of registrants while performing civilian work.* (a) After a registrant who has been classified in Class I-O reports in response to an order from his local board for civilian work in lieu of induction and he has been classified in Class I-W, his Cover Sheet (SSS Form No. 101) and contents shall be forwarded to the State Director of Selective Service for the State in which the work is being performed. It shall be the responsibility of such State Director of Selective Service to see that the registrant performs the work to which he has been ordered by the local board for a period of twenty-four consecutive months, unless sooner released under the provisions of section 1660.21. When the registrant has satisfactorily completed this work, the State Director of Selective Service shall return the registrant's cover sheet to the local board together with a letter stating that the registrant has satisfactorily completed his work. If the registrant should fail to perform such work, or should otherwise fail to perform his duties under title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, during the time that his cover sheet is in the custody of the State Director of Selective Service, the State Director of Selective Service shall forward the cover sheet to the Director of Selective Service for a determination as to whether or not the registrant shall be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

(b) When the civilian work to which a registrant is ordered by the local board in lieu of induction is to be performed at any place outside of the continental limits of the United States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Canal Zone, and the registrant has reported for such work, the local board, after classifying the registrant in Class I-W, shall forward the registrant's Cover Sheet (SSS Form No. 101) and contents to the Director of Selective Service. It shall be the responsibility of the Director of Selective Service to see that the registrant performs the work to which he has been ordered by the local board for a period of twenty-four consecutive months, unless sooner released under the provisions of section 1660.21. When the registrant has satisfactorily completed this work, the Director of Selective Service shall return the registrant's cover sheet to the local board together with a letter stating that the registrant has satisfactorily completed his work. If the registrant should fail to perform such work, or should otherwise fail to perform his duties under title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, during the time that his cover sheet is in the custody of the Director of Selective Service, the Director of Selective Service shall determine whether or not the registrant shall be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

(c) When the local board receives the cover sheet of the registrant together with the letter stating that he has satisfactorily completed his period of civilian work from the Director of Selective Service or the State Director of Selective Service, the local board shall mail the registrant a certificate evidencing his satisfactory completion of and release from civilian work and shall retain him in Class I-W and identify him on all records by following his classification with the abbreviation "R" until such time as he attains an age beyond the maximum age of liability for military service. HARRY S. TURMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

February 20, 1952

Statement of Religious Bodies on The Conscientious Objector Compiled

A thirty-four page mimeographed compilation of statements of forty-one religious bodies on conscientious objectors has recently been compiled by the National Service Board staff. After ample time for checking by denominational officials, the compilation will be printed. Statements of the following groups are included:

American Baptist Convention
Southern Baptist Convention
Church of the Brethren
Old German Baptist Brethren
Christ's Sanctified Holy Church
Christadelphian
Peace Association of Christian Scientists
Church of God (Anderson)
Church of God (Oklahoma)
Congregational Christian Churches
Disciples of Christ, International Convention
Emmanuel Association
Protestant Episcopal Church
Evangelical and Reformed Church
Evangelical United Brethren Church
Evangelical Mission Covenant Church
Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church
Friends (Called Conference of All Friends Groups)
Friends, Ohio Yearly Meeting
Friends, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Hutterites
Jewish Peace Fellowship
Jewish, Rabbinical Assembly of America
Jewish, Central Conference of American Rabbis
United Lutheran Church
Megiddo Mission
Mennonite and Brethren in Christ Churches
Free Methodist Church
Methodist
Moravian
National Council of Churches
Olazabal Council of Latin-American Churches
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
United Presbyterian
Reformed Church in America
Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America
Seventh Day Baptist Churches
Seventh-day Adventists
American Unitarian Association
World Council of Churches Central Committee

These mimeographed copies are available for twenty-five cents a copy. Persons desiring copies should use the order blank below. (Announcement of the price and availability of printed copies will be made at a later date.)

Note: Any reader knowing of statements of religious bodies not on the above list should send them to the National Service Board at once for inclusion in the final printed document.

ORDER BLANK

Statements of Religious Bodies on the Conscientious Objector

Enclosed find $_____ for which please send me _____ mimeographed copies of Statements of Religious Bodies on the Conscientious Objector. The price is $0.25 per copy.

Name _____

Street or RFD _____

City or Town _____

State _____

BRITISH TOWN LIFTS BAN ON CO EMPLOYMENT

According to "The Friend," a British Quaker Weekly Journal, Southend's Borough Council lifted a ban on employment of conscientious objectors. The article states:

"At their Preparative Meeting on January 13 Southend Friends recorded a Minute on the lifting of their Borough Council's ban on the employment of conscientious objectors. It mentioned that, as recorded in the Council's Minutes, the decision had been preceded by conversations between the Town Clerk and Home Office officials, and between representatives of the Education Committee and the Minister of Education and her senior officials.

"'Friends', it is added, 'wish to minute their thanks to the local churches, the C.B.C.O., Monthly Meetings, individual Friends and others for their interest and support to the matter, and further to thank the Peace Committee and Meeting for Sufferings for their approach to the Minister of Education'."

NEW SSS FORM 150 ISSUED; SOME STATES DEMAND RE-FILING OF BOTH FORMS 100 and 150

The Special Form for Conscientious Objectors, SSS Form No. 150, has been revised under date of October 22, 1951, to correspond with changes affected by the Universal Military Training and Service Act signed by the President on June 19, 1951.

The only essential change from the old Form 150 is paragraph (B) of Series I.—CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION, which now reads as follows: "I am, by reason of my religious training and belief, conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form and I am further conscientiously opposed to participation in noncombatant training and service, and if my claim is sustained, I understand that in lieu of induction into the armed forces, I will, because of my conscientious objection to noncombatant service in the armed forces, be ordered, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, to perform for twenty–four (24) consecutive months, such civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as the local board may deem appropriate."

CO's Asked to Refile 150's

With the issuance of the new Form 150, a number of states are requesting conscientious objectors to complete and file a current form. In some states, notably Pennsylvania, conscientious objectors are being asked to submit anew both the Classification Questionnaire, SSS Form No. 100, and the special CO form SS No. 150.

Under certain Local Boards where registrants have experienced much difficulty in establishing their CO position, conscientious objectors asked to submit a new form should be careful lest they present evidence which might result in a reopening of their classification. It may even be advisable, in some cases, for the registrant to examine his S.S. file and the original Form 150, so that his responses on the current form will be the same as those made earlier.

Other registrants may consider the refiling of Form 150 as an occasion to strengthen their claims by providing more adequate responses.

APPEAL BOARDS

(Continued from Page 2)

occupational appeal to be transferred to the appeal board having jurisdiction over the area in which the registrant's place of employment is located."

"TOLERANCE IS FAITH IN HUMAN RIGHTS" IS TITLE OF ARTICLE BY NATIONAL DIRECTOR HERSHEY

EDITOR'S NOTE: The NSBRO in no way endorses all the assumptions of the article referred to below, but prints it as giving possible insights into the expressions of the National Director of Selective Service.

In a recent article, "Tolerance is Faith in Human Rights," printed in the Monthly Bulletin of Selective Service, General Hershey gives his views on the ministry and conscientious objectors. Following is the major part of the article:

"The impact of the Selective Service System on freedom of religion occurs in two areas. First, the education and the identification of the members of the ministry; and secondly, in the determination of those registrants who seek classification as conscientious objectors because they either object to bearing of arms or to service of any kind in the Armed Forces.

"The basic difficulty lies in the absence of any accepted methods by which the beliefs and the sincerity of registrants may be tested. The attempt to judge these attributes by what the registrants have done or have said permits a large area of error. Observation of a registrant is far from constant and witnesses are other human beings. These witnesses, moreover, are often prejudiced in favor, if friendly, and contrariwise, if unfriendly. Their membership in a more standardized religious organization often adds, rather than detracts, from the exercise of the tolerance to bring unusual methods in the exercise of the right to worship.

"The great varieties of ways by which men undertake their ministry are often not understood, or even accepted, by those who require other forms of entrance into the ministry. There are many methods used in the practice by those who attempt to teach and to preach their beliefs. There may or may not be an economic relationship between the minister and those to whom he would give religious guidance. The yardsticks to measure his vocation as a minister are not universally accepted.

"There are dangers inherent in the elusiveness of the answers the Selective Service System must find in identifying and properly classifying ministers of religion. It is neither 'fair' nor 'just' to permit registrants to escape their obligations for service in the Armed Forces by a false claim of a ministerial status.

"Freedom of religion, on the other hand, receives only lip service when we insist on 'our' concept of what a minister should be, both in his preparation and in his ministration. It may well be that our hard decisions will depend on whether we determine he works for hire, that he may eat to insure his dedication to his life's calling, or whether his is a pastime which seems now convenient to use as a substitute for other obligations.

"The degree of our devotion to the perpetuation of freedom of religion will be measured by our ability to retain objectively in recognizing sincerity, devotion, and dedication in those who are poles apart from us in their manner of practice of the forms of religion.

"The problem of the divinity student is not dissimilar to that of the minister. Again our laws, our regulations, and our concepts all stand to favor those forms of regilions longer and better established in the public mind.

"The conscientious objector provides a test of our willingness to implement our belief in freedom of religion. It is a difficult test because it permits registrants to escape service that is required of others — not because their efforts are needed in their present places, but rather that they cannot in individual conscience perform the service which the group from which they derive their privileges requires of other citizens and that constitutes the sole exception in the Universal Military Training and Service Act to the general principle that the interest of the Nation is paramount and that the registrant will serve where he is needed, whether it be within or without the Armed Forces.

"Because it is an exception, it is important far beyond the few thousands involved numerically. It is a recognization of respect for sincerity in religious belief, even though that belief prevents the registrant from assisting in insuring the Nation's survival. It can never be extended generally, a nation can afford only a few. It is an indication of a nation's strength and its confidence in itself and its own greatness that it permits, for the sake of the individual conscience, behaviour which is destructive to its own survival.

"The Nation has yielded its primary claim for survival from the services of the individual registrant because of its desire to permit freedom of religion under the widest latitude. The Selective Service System is bound to administer the law with this fact ever in mind. On the other hand, we are bound to search diligently for indication of sincerity, devotion to belief, and dedication to purpose. Particularly, it is necessary, though extremely difficult, to separate man's relationship to beings without his sphere from those of relationship within his sphere.

"The law does not recognize the opposition in conscience that follows philosophical, political, social, or economic belief. These are relationships between men and, regardless of validity, they are entitled to no consideration. They are relationships that extend horizontally. They must extend vertically to be entitled to consideration by the Selective Service System.

"The hard task of the Selective Service System is to separate those who, because of their relationship with forces beyond the human sphere, cannot in conscience bear arms or even join organizations of the Armed Forces. These registrants must have the privilege the law provides, no matter how completely we reject individually those beliefs. Any other treatment jeopardizes religious freedom.

"If any religious group loses freedom today by governmental interference, directly or indirectly, the religious freedom of any group will not be safe for tomorrow. It is also true that any masquerading of political, social, economic, or philosophical views as religious beliefs will, if successful, in the end bring an end to respect for the right to worship in accordance with the dictates of conscience.

"With every care let us determine what is and what is not religion, seeking the essence rather than the form. When we have found religion, let us respect the right to exercise it as the conscience concerned dictates, even though it requires the utmost in tolerance on the part of those who must administer affairs that exist only in the mind and hearts of men.

"These decisions are the responsibility of those who make Selective Service work. You hold in your hands much that is vital to the exercise of freedom of religion in the United States. Let us be vigilant to exclude those who come with knowledge rather than with faith, but be tolerant to include those who believe."

Hints on the Future of the CO WorkProgram

All cases of men in I-O will probably be reopened and classified anew. Some states will require filing new SSS Form 100 (classification questionnaire) and 150 (special form for COs). COs should be meticulous in filing full information about themselves so as to reflect properly their beliefs. Send for NSB's "How to Fill in Form 150," price 5 cents.

* * *

Church and other private non-profit organizations will be allowed to submit to Selective Service descriptions of work openings in which COs may serve for two years, in lieu of induction, with the churches or other non-profit organizations in relief, humanitarian, and other service types of work. Some churches are awaiting final directives on the operations of the total CO program before deciding if they will employ men in I-W. It is possible that a portion of men may work overseas with BSC, MCC, AFSC, the Congregational-Christian Service Committee, and other agencies.

* * *

There will be no CPS as known in World War II, although some types of work, such as that in mental hospitals, may be similar. The House-Senate Conference Report of June, 1951 said there shall be "no national work camps."

* * *

State Directors will play a large part in the administration of the program. Many of them have already appointed staff personnel to work on the program. Pennsylvania has probably taken the lead thus far in planning its CO program.

* * *

State Advisory Committees, composed of peace and church agency representatives within a given state, will probably be formed for the purpose of working on behalf of the rights of COs within the State.

* * *

There will be no private employment which may cause profits to accrue to a private individual or business. This restriction is to prevent tendencies toward exploitation of COs.

* * *

Men nearest the top of the age limit (18 to 26) will be given work orders first. Those near 19 or 20 may not be "called" for a year or two.

Federal work will probably not be included in the beginning of the program, except in special cases. Most work at the outset may be in state institutions, although the scope may be broadened as time goes on.

* * *

It seems there will be no sudden rush of "work orders." Orders are not to be given until job opportunities are available. It may be a year or a year and a half until the program gets into full swing. Probably May or June, 1952, will bring the first work order.

* * *

City, county, and state agencies such as mental hospitals, state training schools, TB hospitals, health projects, experimental stations, dairy testing associations, forestry and game conservation operations, flood control projects, soil conservation units, local Selective Service boards, churches, and others—in fact, almost anyone—may submit to the State Director, and National Director, for their approval, job openings for COs.

* * *

Special forms for volunteering, for submitting data on a CO's qualifications for certain types of work, and for other purposes will probably be prepared by Selective Service. These personal data forms may be given to prospective employers for inspection.

* * *

Local boards will probably have lists of job openings available for inspection by I-O registrants in the local board office. These lists will be grouped according to regions, which usually include several states.

* * *

To save expense a limit of 300 miles may be set up as the maximum distance for which transportation will be provided for a job.

* * *

There is unanimous opinion among Selective Service officials that I-W registrants shall receive pay at the prevailing rate of the vocation in which they are serving. They want to avoid the charge of administering "slave labor" and "involuntary servitude," a frequent criticism of World War II. CO's are also to receive accident and other benefits.

One weakness of the regulations seems to be the limitation in the intiation of transfers by the men. Another weakness—and this is in the law—is the absence of an appeal system for appeals of job orders. However, some feel that the negotiation procedure outlined in the regulations will obviate the difficulty.

* * *

Many Selective Service officials hope CO's will volunteer so as to eliminate some administrative problems—perhaps precipitating others, at least at the beginning of the program.

* * *

It is considered fortunate by some that all decisions to turn cases over to the Department of Justice will be made in the National Selective Service Headquarters. It is thought this will eliminate some irresponsible prosecutions by local boards when men cannot conscientiously accept certain work orders.

* * *

It will be the policy of Selective Service, according to a reliable report, to provide work for CO's as far removed from the war effort as possible.

* * *

Physical force by any Selective Service official seeking compliance with work orders will not be allowed.

* * *

I-W registrants will probably have the right to call upon the State Director at any time if disagreement with job conditions, etc., occur.

* * *

All CO's, before being given work orders, will probably be asked to take an Armed Forces physical examination. If they are not acceptable (do not pass the physical tests) they will be given the IV-F. Men conscientiously opposed to the Armed Forces Physical may simply refrain from taking it, but may be given a work order sooner than otherwise because of being considered delinquents by some local boards.

* * *

Some State Directors, have already contacted, through the Governor, their Welfare, Education, Forestry, Interior and other departments in making a survey of jobs for CO's.

* * *

Volunteers will probably get some choice of work, but non-volunteers will have to accept what is given to them, according to reports.

* * *

Arrangements will likely be made for men opposed to labor unions to give the equivalent of union dues to some charitable activity.

(Continued on Page 8)

Mrs. Leon Sandborne Wins Citizenship; New Law Would Bar Similar Cases

The Associated Press in November carried the follcwing human-interest story regarding the naturalization of Mrs. Leon Sandborne:

"Her eyes blinked and her lips quivered, but the words came low and clear: 'I do, sir.'

"Thus ended Mrs. Marion Copeland Sandborne's two and one-half year fight to join her husband as a U. S. citizen.

"Mrs. Sandborne's battle was complicated because of a conscientious objection to war. A slim, 43-year-old mother of four, she had steadfastly refused to swearing an oath of allegiance to this country—that she was willing to bear arms for the U. S. or perform non-combatant service in the armed forces.

"Her 'I do, sir' response yesterday was to the reading of a special oath of allegiance which omitted reference to these points.

"Judge Robert N. Wilkins, Cleveland, beamed as Mrs. Sandborne spoke her three words, then told her:

'The court welcomes you to citizenship of the United States ,the greatest country in the history of the world—not because it is the most powerful, but because it has achieved the noblest and greatest aspirations of mankind.'

"As she turned from the bench, she was embraced by her husband, the Rev. Leon D. Sandborne, a Pennsylvanian minister who now is serving as pastor of the Union Church, Berea, Ky. She is a native of Montreal, Canada.

"There frankly were tears in Mrs. Sanborne's eyes as she left the courtroom to receive the congratulations of a handful of friends.

"'How do I feel?', she replied to a newsman. 'I just feel very proud.'

"The citizenship hearing itself, when it finally came, was short and simple enough. An agent of the immigration and naturalization service told the court Mrs. Sandborne was supported by the Presbyterian Church in her conscientious objection to war. She had applied for citizenship in 1949, he said, under the naturalization act of 1946 which permits acceptance for citizenship of those who consciences do not permit them to pledge armed support of their adopted country. The naturalization service, he added, supported Mrs. Sandborne's application.

"Her attorney arose to speak, but Judge Wilkins stopped him.

"'I see no reason,' said the judge, 'Why the application should not be granted. I don't believe it will be necessary to add anything."

"Her attorney, Stanley U. Robinson, Jr., asked, however, permission to ask two questions. 'Have you ever,' he asked Mrs. Sandborne, 'offered blood for men wounded in battle?'

"'Yes,' she replied, 'but it was turned down because I have had phlebitis.'

"'If it were necessary, would you return to your nursing profession to treat those wounded in battle?'

"'Yes.' About a year after Mrs. Sandborne filed her petition for citizenship, she appeared with a large naturalization class before Judge Mell G. Underwood. She, alone, refused to swear to that portion of the oath dealing with the bearing of arms.

"She was singled out of the group by the judge, but her individual case had not been heard until yesterday. Her case had been continued twice.

"The Rev. and Mrs. Sandborne were married in 1934. She didn't apply for citizenship for 15 years, explained Mrs. Sandborne, because her conscientious objection made her ineligible until passage of the new naturalization act in 1946 and its approval by the supreme court in 1949. The Sandbornes were Columbus residents when the petition was filed.

"None of their children—Kathryn, 13; Elizabeth, 10; David, 7; or Nancy, 5; was in court to see their mother's dramatic moment.

"Only Kathryn really knows what's going on, explained their father."

Unfortunately S. 2055 and H. R. 5678 now in imminent danger of being passed by Congress would prevent naturalization of similar persons in the future.

HINTS

(Continued from Page 7)

The classification procedure will remain the same. The "lowest classification" rule will still hold—men shall be placed in the lowest classification for which they are eligible. The order of consideration of classes will be same as formerly. (See the September, 1951, *Reporter*.)

* * *

The National Service Board for Religious Objectors will not be an administrative agency. Neither the churches nor Selective Service want NSB or the churches to help administer the program. The National Service Board will carry on counselling, advisory, and liaison activities. *To uphold the principle of religious freedom, the rights and privileges of conscientious objectors, both in the classification and assignment procedures, will be a prime function of NSB.*

* * *

There are now about 8,000 men in I-O. It is estimated by the Government that 3,000 of these will be "screened out," some receiving IV-F after taking the physical, others receiving II-C, III-A, and other deferred classifications. Thus 5,000 jobs for the present "backlog" of I-O registrants will be sought by Selective Service.

* * *

Men wishing to volunteer with AFSC, MCC, BSC, or other private non-profit agencies should get in touch with these agencies *before* making any contact with the local board. Local boards will probably not consider such volunteers unless the latter present a statement from MCC, AFSC, BSC, or similar agencies to the effect that a registrant has been considered by them and is found qualified for an available job.

* * *

Employers will have the right to relieve the I-W registrant of his employment at any time. If such a situation is beyond the control of the registrant, any loss of time will not be counted against his record of continuous service.

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